

The Daily Freeman.

EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.
With his hand upon his charter,
And his foot upon the soil,
He will stand—or die a martyr
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHEELLOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.
MONDAY, MAY 27, 1861.

A DAILY FREEMAN

Will be published at this office until further notice. Two editions will be issued, one to be ready for the mail West, and the stages that leave Montpelier in the afternoon, the other in the morning in season for the morning mails. Each edition will contain the latest telegraphic news to the time of going to press.

The Terms will be,
\$4.00 per year, or \$1.00 for three months, to mail subscribers and those taking the paper from the office.

\$5.00 per year, or \$1.25 for three months, to village subscribers—paper delivered at their houses or places of business.

Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms. Orders are solicited. C. W. WILLARD.

More than Half of the True Secret of the Rebellion.

As the rebellion has now begun to assume the proportions of a formidable war, men begin to cast about in earnest for the true cause of its being inaugurated at this particular crisis, few or none believing that the presentment made by the South furnished the real causes, since those which have been thus furnished, and which were not built on falsehood, were entirely inadequate to justify her before the world, for a movement involving such tremendous responsibilities. But the search for any just and adequate cause will probably be ever in vain; while the real secret of the movement may yet be brought out. And if it should be, we believe it would be found in a much simpler matter than the North are prepared to believe; for it will be one that will place the South in a light more contemptible, than we ever thought of placing her. Politics in the South have long since been made a profession, and a profession, too, in which, unfortunately, all the most talented and ambitious of her young men early become enlisted. On this class, it seems there to be conceded and generally expected, that all offices, State and National, shall be bestowed. They make a business of canvassing for office, and a living by office when obtained. They will not work; for work is looked upon among them as degrading. And with the great majority of them, office is made their only resource. It has become the great object of their lives, and therefore held by them as a necessity, for which they will clamor as for the most sacred right, and fight as for their lives. On the election of Lincoln, whom they had failed to defeat by their bluster, misrepresentation and menace, they saw what was coming—to them the great calamity of losing their National offices. And they, under various disguises, rent the political heavens with their outcries. Ostensibly the cry was raised about some assumed violation of Southern rights, or pretended fear of interference with Slavery. But there was no sincerity in this. The pretense was a false and hollow one. It was the yell of greedy savages about to be stripped of their plunder. It was the howl of desperation at the prospective loss of offices, with no hope, as the seceder had departed from the South, of ever getting any more thereafter. And to supply these offices, after they found that the inauguration of Lincoln was not to be prevented, first occurred to most of them, probably, the idea of setting up a separate Government in the shape of a new Southern Confederacy, which they counted on as furnishing more than they should lose in the old one.

All this, to Northern people, will seem incredible; for such a thing could not happen at the North; but if ever the truth can be known, we believe it will be found that in the cause above named consists more than half the secret of the starting of that rebellion which, on such a pitiful groundwork, has risen to such alarm proportions.

The South, of course, will never acknowledge a fact so disparaging; and the North will be slow to believe it, because the difference in the social condition of the people of the South and the North is not fully realized. Among the intelligent masses of the North, who do their own thinking, no political speaker can exercise any undue or dangerous influence. But among the ignorant masses of the South, where one man does all the thinking of an hundred, it is quite a different thing. The politicians there, by training themselves in public speaking in canvassing for office, soon gain the public ear,—are looked to as the sources of information and the best political guidance. And hence it is that they become powerful with the people for evil, if, as in the present crisis, they choose to do it. And hence it is, also, that we now see those deluded masses wrought up by such guides to a pitch of frenzy and desperate intent, which, in the known absence of just causes, seems, with our intelligent people, to be wholly incomprehensible.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.—Governor Fairbanks has appointed a very competent Board of Commissioners to examine those who offer their services as surgeons and assistants for the volunteer forces of this State. The Board consists of Dr. S. W. Thayer of Burlington, Dr. E. E. Phelps of Windsor, and Dr. S. Newell of St. Johnsbury, who have given notice that they will meet at Boutwell's Hotel in Montpelier, on Wednesday, the 5th of June, to make all the required examinations; and all wishing to present themselves for such examination, are requested to notify some one of the Board, by letter, without delay.

The Capital Guards attended religious services at the Episcopal Church Sabbath evening. Rev. Mr. Shelton preached a very able discourse from 2d Samuel, 18th chapter and 8th verse: "And the wood devoured more people on that day than the sword devoured." The Church was crowded with an interested and appreciative audience, and the exercises closed with the singing of "America" by the choir and congregation.

On the 23d inst. the Wells River Company unanimously elected the following officers:
Captain, V. T. Corbin, Wells River; 1st Lieutenant, V. C. Haviland, St. Johnsbury; 2d Lieutenant, E. M. Noyes, Norwich.
Orderly Sergeant, J. W. Ramsey, St. Johnsbury.

Sergeants, John Carriek, Groton; L. H. Dutton, Norwich; N. L. Heath, Peacham; C. L. Paddock, St. Johnsbury.
Corporals, C. R. Crossman, St. Johnsbury; E. H. Farnham, Newbury; D. E. Harriman, St. Johnsbury; H. C. Miller, Ryegate; W. H. Orne, St. Johnsbury; John Kibby, St. Johnsbury; Henry Hatch, Norwich; M. C. Page, Groton.
Fifer, Robert Curran, Newbury. Drummer, Franklin Belknap. Wagoner, M. C. Vance, Groton.

Steamship Philadelphia arrived from Fort Pickens the 14th inst. She brought Lieut. Slemmer and his command twelve women and children and two mechanics. Everything quiet at Pickens.

The fleet was ready to co-operate with Col. Brown commander of Pickens, and was intercepting all outward bound vessels. Fleet consisted of the Sabine, Brooklyn, Pocahontan and Water Witch, while the Mohawk was at East End Santa Rosa Island to protect vessels of light draft entering by the Eastern Channel. Lieut. Slemmer's company are much worn and several have the scurvy, while others are suffering from attacks induced by over exertion and want of proper food.

The Philadelphia, on her outward trip, landed a large amount of army stores at Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, and on her arrival at Fort Pickens landed mules and beef cattle in safety, and most of the balance of her cargo, lying three days within range of the guns of Fort McRae and Barrancas, which showed no disposition to attack her. On her return voyage she landed the balance of her cargo at Fort Jefferson.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 25.
General Butler suddenly made his appearance yesterday in Hampton, at the head of the Vermont Regiment. The rebels attempted to burn the Long Bridge, but were frustrated by the activity of the advance guard.

The Troy and Vermont Regiments have encamped near Hampton.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The British Government has issued a proclamation declaring its intention to maintain the strictest and most impartial neutrality between the Government of the United States and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America. It warns British subjects that if they enter military service on either side, or join ships of war or transports, or attempt to get recruits, or fit out vessels for war purposes or transports, or break or endeavor to break any blockade lawfully or actually established, or to carry soldiers' dispatches, or any material contraband of war for either party, they will be liable to all the penalties and consequences of the laws of war.

A screw frigate of 40 guns has sailed for the American station.

In Parliament Lord Wodehouse said that Spain, at the request of the inhabitants, had accepted the annexation of the eastern portion of San Domingo, and had given assurances that slavery would not be re-established.

The Jamaica Cotton Growing Company had determined to plant several thousand acres in that Island forthwith, so that the crop can be in Manchester before the end of the year.

France will send a small squadron into the American waters to protect French interests.

The first steamer from Liverpool for New Orleans is advertised for the 7th of August.

WASHINGTON, May 24.
The President visited the remains of Col. Ellsworth at the Navy Yard, and was very much affected. The body was embalmed to-night, preparatory to its removal to New York.

There are some ten thousand federal troops in and around Alexandria to-night.

Some sixty prisoners have been taken during the day.

No one is allowed to visit Alexandria without a permit from government.

New York, May 24. A large quantity of gunpowder was seized in Baltimore to-day and taken to Fort Mifflin.

Another Baltimore special dispatch to the Herald states that Gen. Butler left Fortress Monroe yesterday, with 4000 men in a propeller, which landed them at Lynnhaven. Additional batteries have been discovered near Norfolk.

It is stated that the murderer of Col. Ellsworth was literally cut into mince-meat by the Fire Zouaves.

A number of boxes containing bowie-knives and powder-flasks, addressed to S. T. Albright, St. Louis, were seized at a house in Fulton street to-day.

The wife of Wm. McDonald of Brooklyn, has arrived with five children, totally destitute, having been driven out of Norfolk. Her husband had expressed Union sentiments, and is supposed to have been murdered.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE FREEMAN.

FROM OUR MORNING EDITION.

The report of an engagement is incorrect, although it was believed at Head Quarters, and acted upon.

The bridges on the Leesburgh Virginia R. R. have been destroyed by the Government forces from Harper's Ferry, in the direction of Washington.

At Alexandria to-day all is quiet. Alexandria and Arlington Heights are now thoroughly fortified, and entirely safe against any attack from the Rebels.

Two monster Columbiads have been sent from Washington to Fort Monroe.

POSTSCRIPT.

SUNDAY, 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE SEWALL'S POINT FIGHT.

WASHINGTON ALIVE WITH ANXIETY.

ARMY REVOLT AT TAMPICO.

Movements on Harper's Ferry.

RAILROAD TRACK TORN UP.

The Fight near Arlington!

VOTE OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.

New York, May 26,

The Tribune's special says that the report of a fight and a loss of 84 killed at Sewall Point is untrue. Troops are doubtless now en route for Harper's Ferry, and we shall soon hear exciting tidings.

Washington is alive with anxious watchers, and Gen. Scott is in constant readiness to expedite the advance of the troops.

Washington, May 25.

There seems to be no doubt that a skirmish took place between the Federal and Rebel Pickets near Arlington.

New York, May 25.

By the arrival of the schooner Matilda from Tampico, Mexico, we learn that on the 6th of May a revolt took place among the soldiers in consequence of not receiving their pay. Some 14 or 15 officers and men were taken out and shot, when order was restored.

It is reported that two Regiments of Federal troops left Chambersburg, Pa. before daylight yesterday morning, and proceeded to Hagarstown, Md., to make, it was supposed a demonstration at Harper's Ferry.

It is reported at Grafton that the Ohio troops have crossed the Ohio river at Marietta and are moving on Harper's Ferry. Twelve heavy Columbiads are in the Batteries on the Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry. These Maryland Heights are the highest at that place and the key to the whole position.

CHAMBERSBURG, May 25.

Advices from Hagarstown, Md., state that the Rail Road track has been torn up, on both sides, by the Rebels at Harper's Ferry. It is reported that not less than 10,000 of them are at that point and in the neighborhood.

Wheeling, May 25.

Twenty counties in Western Virginia have been heard from. They give large majorities against secession.

Washington, May 25.

An account just received from Virginia which seems to be truthful, states that the cause of the alarm was that the Federal Picket Guards at Little Falls Church near Arlington were driven in by the Rebels. The latter were soon put to flight.

Boston, May 26.

The report of a column in the Boston papers to-day of a great battle at Sewall's Point, is contradicted.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

The dispatch sent hence yesterday, of the reported capture of Sewall's Point, by General Butler's command, on Friday, was based on the unqualified statement of the Washington National Republican, Extra, there being no means at the time of ascertaining the precise truth of the statement, which, however, needs official confirmation. The Yankee has not arrived here.

Major Haskins, who is in command at Fort Washington, a few miles below Alexandria, on the Maryland side, has thoroughly strengthened his position. A battery will be erected on the hill immediately behind the fort. A gentleman who arrived last night at midnight from Alexandria, says, in reaching the city several hundred muskets, rifles, revolvers, and quantities of ammunition, were found stored in the theatre. A number of arrests were made to day of persons with concealed weapons.

BALTIMORE, May 26.

Capt. Cone, of the U. S. Mail Steamer John A. Warner, reached this city to-day, having left his boat at Wilmington to ascertain the truth of the report about Sewall's Point. He says he left Fort Monroe on Saturday morning, up to which time no battle had taken place. He confirms the report about the capture of Hampton with 300 troops.

General Butler returned to Fort Monroe after the occupation of Hampton. The Captain saw the action at Sewall's Point last Tuesday. Five out of the eight guns were dismounted. He does not think any lives were lost. The Star fired 109 shots, when her ammunition gave out.

Subsequently a small Propeller came up and fired a few shots at the battery, and retired. The Captain is certain he could not have left without a knowledge of the engagement reported to have taken place on Friday. He passed Sewall's Point on his way Saturday morning. All was quiet. An action was soon meditated, however, on the arrival of more troops, even to a speedy attack on Norfolk.

ALEXANDRIA, May 26.

Col. Wilcox, commandant here, has issued a proclamation proclaiming strict martial law. Capt. Whitesey, of the Michigan regiment, is appointed Provost Marshal, and the Sergeants of that regiment city police. The citizens are assured that they will be protected in their persons, property and slaves. All public property will be respected unless the U. S. forces should be attacked. The citizens are prohibited from entering or leaving the city without a written permit.

All outrages or excesses by the federal soldiers will be promptly punished if reported.

Very Latest by Telegraph!

Montpelier, May 27, 4 o'clock P. M.

Colors Presented to the Mass. 5th.

Trouble among the Zouaves

REBEL SCOUTS RETIRING.

NO NEWS FROM SEWALL'S POINT

Alexandria being Fortified!

SEWALL'S POINT BATTERY REPORTED TAKEN!

WASHINGTON, May 26.

A special dispatch to the Traveller says several Massachusetts citizens have presented the Massachusetts Fifth Regiment with an elegant stand of colors, while on their march into Virginia. Their position is seven miles distant from Long Bridge, and is a post of great danger.

Two Zouaves have been found guilty of insubordination, and were sentenced to be shot. They will probably be pardoned. Four Zouave deserters are to be tried this evening.

The batteries at Arlington Heights are now 14 feet high. No enemy is within 10 miles of our outposts, but an attack is anticipated every night.

There is no news from Sewall's Point.

The troops at the Relay House are doing well. The New Hampshire Regiment will be here to-night. It is understood to be settled that Governor Banks will be Major or Commissary General in the Army.

BALTIMORE, May 27.

Reports from Alexandria this morning, state that the town is nearly deserted, those remaining, being under the apprehension that something terrible is about to happen. The troops are rapidly erecting fortifications commanding all approaches to the city.

The Western trains are still detained by the Rebels at Harper's Ferry.

New York, May 27.

The Herald says it has reliable information that Sewall's Battery has been taken by Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham.

85 of Butler's force and 385 Virginians were killed, when the soldiers surrendered to Gen. Butler with thirteen cannon and 600 prisoners. The above wants confirmation.

A Baltimore dispatch says it is understood that Norolk will be attacked on Monday.

A Washington dispatch says that 20,000 more volunteers are ordered to Washington.

No doubt is entertained here of the capture of Sewall's Point.

A disturbance lately took place between the employees of the Passumpsic Railroad, and a number of students of Dartmouth College. It grew out of the law charging 10 cents extra to all not purchasing tickets at the depot. An attempt was made to put off a student, but was frustrated by his companions. The train was delayed 30 minutes, and was stopped each way.

The Cavendish Light Infantry leave Whitingham on Thursday.

Is this owing to the anti-tobacco sentiment of Whitingham, or do they leave because they chew?

PLEASE INCIDENT—A HINT TO HOME GUARDS.—Last evening an impromptu meeting of the "Home Guards," of East Medford, was organized and proceeded, well armed with spades, hoes, rakes, seeds, &c., to the gardens of those serving their country at the South, and in good style soon put things into right shape. Are there not other places where the same can be imitated?

Officers and crew of the British war-steamer Triton have recently been paid £26,000 as prize money earned in the capture of slaves on the African coast.

The papers estimate the wool crop of Washington Territory the ensuing season at two hundred thousand pounds.

THE APPROACHING COMET.—A communication from Harvard Observatory, to the Traveller announces that the comet is growing brighter, and is already visible to the naked eye, near the trail of Draco. It will pass across the Greater Bear, and will be near the Bowl and the Dipper in eight or nine days. But the most remarkable fact about the comet is, that it will on the 12th of May be almost exactly where the earth is to-day (April 19); so that if its perihelion passage were twenty days earlier, the earth would pass through the body of the comet.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday evening via Baltimore, 26th.

There are now about 6000 men within or under the walls of the Fortress.

The Quaker City came up with a rich prize this morning; the barque Winfield of Richmond from Janeiro laden with coffee. The Minnesota sails southward to-day. Com. Stringham will, it is said, visit the Gulf Squadron.

Gen. Butler, accompanied by his Adjutant General, and his aids, made a dashing reconnaissance several miles below York River. A picket guard of rebels fled on their approach. Three fugitives, the property of Col. Mallory, Commander of the rebel forces near Hampton, were brought in by our picket guard yesterday. They represent that they were about to be sent South, and hence sought protection. Maj. Carey came in with a flag of truce and claimed them by a requisition under the fugitive slave law, but was informed by Gen. Butler that under the peculiar circumstances he considered the fugitives contraband of war, and had set them to work inside the fort. Col. Mallory was politely informed that so soon as he should visit the fort and take a solemn oath to obey the laws of the United States, his property would promptly be restored.

Another party came in this morning under a flag of truce, but with no better success. On their return it is supposed that they set fire to Hampton Bridge, an immense volume of smoke being now visible in that direction.

ALEXANDRIA, May 26th.

The Seventh Regiment will return home, it is stated on Wednesday. Strong and extensive entrenchments are being erected by the U. S. troops on the Virginia heights, entirely commanding the approaches from Alexandria.

The city is quiet. Jackson, who shot Ellsworth has been taken to Fairfax Co. for burial. All the furniture has been removed from the Marshal House, and it is now in the occupancy of the U. S. force. Sergeant Buttersworth of the N. Y. Zouaves was shot last night at Alexandria by Mike O'Neill of the same corps, who was acting as sentry, and receiving no answer to his challenge fired and instantly killed the former. Buttersworth was a sutterer, and his failing to answer was caused by this infirmity. The Marshal House is the Hotel at which General Washington stopped, and Colonel Ellsworth was shot near the door of the chamber General Washington occupied.

New York, May 26.

Col. Ellsworth's remains arrived early this morning, and were received by a deputation of the Zouave Fund Committee, and two members from each company of the Fire Department, who escorted them to the Astor House and placed them in charge of the family of the deceased. Private funeral services occurred there this morning, after which the body lay in state two hours in the Governor's room in the City Hall.

BOSTON JOURNAL, MORNING AND EVENING EDITION;

FOR sale at the Publisher's price, by the subscriber, under J. R. LANGDON'S Piano Store, or delivered to Village subscribers at their residences. Also sent by Stage or otherwise, out of town. Montpelier, May 25, 1861. A. A. SWEET.

A. M. BURKE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
So. Craftsbury, Vt.

DRUMS AND FIFES

FOR sale at
Montpelier, May 21. G. W. WILDER'S.

A GREAT CHANCE

FOR

The Next Sixty Days.

We shall dispose of our
LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK
OF

FURNITURE, CHAIRS, SOFAS.

CARPETS, PAPER HANGINGS.

AT WAR PRICES.

Our goods must be sold.
May 24th J. V. BARCOCK, & CO.

LOOK AT THIS!

PRICES REDUCED!

The subscriber, during the last few years, having found the LOW PRICE SYSTEM to work so well, has determined on a still further reduction, in order to meet the hard times, and the wants of the public. Having lately enlarged my rooms and increased my stock, I now offer at wholesale and retail, the largest and best stock of

ROSE WOOD AND GILT MOULDINGS.

Selected White Picture Glass,

PICTURE FRAMES,

Of all kinds, and

FRAMES FOR HAIR WORK.

ever offered in this part of the State. Giving my personal attention to the work, and having no wages to pay hired help, or losses to make up for their wast, my customers may feel assured of not only having their work done in the best manner, but at the lowest rates.

Entrance to Sales-room, through J. C. Emery's Furniture Store, at the head of State Street, Montpelier, Vt.

Also, constantly on hand a large assortment of

COFFINS,

embracing all grades, from the cheapest Elm to the highly finished Black Walnut and Metallic Caskets, which will be trimmed to suit any taste, and furnished at short notice, so that customers from a large variety can have them ready to take back on their return. Customers residing on the Railroad, can have them sent by the first train after receiving the order. Also a large assortment of

Coffin Plates and Trimmings.

which will be furnished to manufacturers at very low prices. Furniture repaired and varnished. Lounges and Sofas re-stuffed and covered in the best manner. Pew Cushions, Show Cases, and Jobbing general, done to order.

Remember the place! Entrance to Sales-Room, through J. C. Emery's Furniture Store, head of State Street, Montpelier, Vt.

Montpelier, April 8, 1861. D. McDONALD.

VERMONT STATE TREASURER OFFICE,
Rutland, May 1st, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 31st inst., for a six per cent loan of five hundred thousand dollars, for which State bonds will be issued under the authority given by the Legislature in an Act making an appropriation for arming, &c., the Militia of the State. Approved April 25, 1861.

The bonds will bear date June 1, 1861, and be payable in ten years thereafter in sums of \$1000 and \$500 (and \$100 if required) with semi-annual coupons attached, principal and interest payable at any Bank in Boston.

The Treasurer reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Proposals for this loan should be addressed to the Treasurer, and endorsed "Proposals for State Loan."

May 24th JOHN B. PAGE, Treasurer.

Look Out.
As the name of our firm has been very closely imitated by others, purchasers are reminded that we occupy our old warehouse, the entrance to which is numbered 74 Hanover street.

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO.